

A NEW NORTHEASTERN CADDISFLY SPECIES
OF THE GENUS *PHYLOCENTROPUS*
(TRICHOPTERA: PSYCHOMYIIDAE)¹

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This species was discovered by the author while doing a comparative morphological study of the males of *Phylocentropus* as a thesis project. The type specimen and two of the four paratypes are in the author's collections. One paratype will be deposited in the United States National Museum and another in the Canadian National Museum.

Phylocentropus hansonii, n. sp.

Only the male is known. The types are preserved in 70% alcohol and the drawings and measurements are from those specimens that were treated with KOH. The general structure is typical of the genus (Ross, 1965). My specimens are various shades of brown, somewhat darker than other members of the genus. The specimens treated with KOH show the same color patterns as the untreated ones but are notably lighter. The types vary in length from 7 to 11 mm.

Head: Dorsally heavily setose and dark brown except for medium brown warts; anteriorly light to medium brown; frontoclypeal setal pattern in the shape of a profile view of a short-legged stool.

Thorax: Dorsally dark brown except for medium brown warts; pleuron medium brown. *Legs* medium brown with the coxae slightly darker than the other leg regions. Wings all a uniform medium brown.

Abdomen: Tergites medium brown and sternites light brown. *Male genitalia* as in plate. Genitalia medium brown except for darker mediolateral ridge of clasper and darker color band of ninth sternite. Ninth tergite (Fig. 1) triangular in lateral aspect. Tenth tergite (Fig. 2) membranous, with shallow truncate notch medially and sides which slope ventrally and inflex to sclerotized bands terminating apically in four strong spines. Ninth sternite sclerotized except for a ventral membranous U-shaped area of vari-

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able extent, with anterodorsal projections serving as points of attachment for bases of cerci and ninth tergite. Cerci (Fig. 1) laterally flattened, with rough setose margins, attached dorso-basally to membrane of tenth tergite, distally expanding and apically broadly rounded. Clasper in lateral aspect (Fig. 1) with face above mediolateral ridge sloping mesally and with a dorsobasal concavity, with face below mediolateral ridge bearing long setae and with apical two-thirds distinctly concave, with apex truncate, with heavily sclerotized mediolateral ridge curving ventrally to form basal rim of clasper. Clasper in mesal aspect (Fig. 3) broad at base, tapering beyond its midpoint to a narrow truncate apex, with a very sparsely setose area set off between a sinuate row of short peg-like setae and an irregular band of short heavy setae, with a tuft of short heavy setae below apical lobe, with short fine setae on the apical lobe and clasper apex. Aedeagus a simple, slightly sinuate tube sclerotized except for its apical one-fifth, with an oval apicodorsal sclerotized plate which receives the sperm duct.

Holotype male.—Paradise Trail, Sunderland, MASS., 25 May 1964 (D. MacKenzie and F. C. Thompson). Paratopotype male. Paratypes.—2 ♂♂, Mill River, North Amherst, MASS., 26 June 1964 (D. W. Root and C. H. Nelson). 1 ♂, oRute 3, NEW YORK, 8.5 miles west of Saranac Lake, 9.1 miles east of junction of routes 3 and 30, 15 June 1964 (D. W. Root and C. H. Nelson).

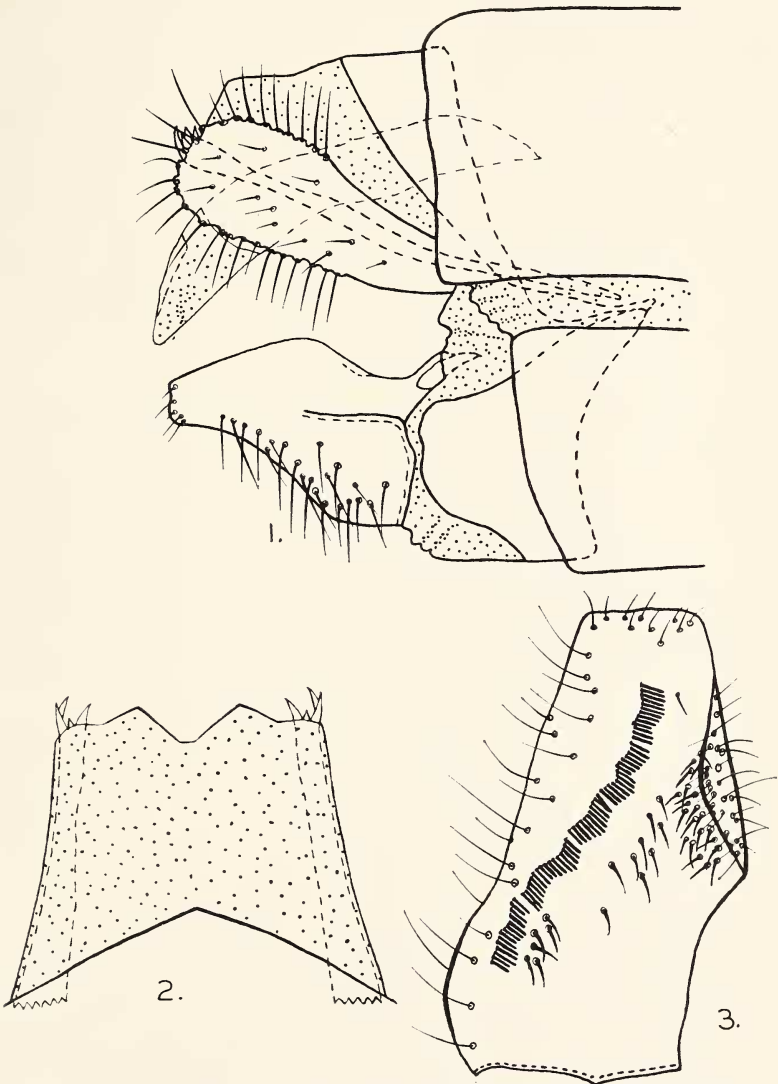
Discussion.—The description of this species brings the total number of living species in the placidus group to five (Ross, 1965). *Phylocentropus hansonii* is easily distinguished from the other species by: (1) having four apical spines on each of the lateral sclerotized bands of the tenth tergite; (2) the apical two-thirds of the ventral face of the clasper being concave; (3) a dorsobasal concavity of the clasper; and (4) a sparsely setose area between the peg-like row of setae and the irregular band of setae on the mesal face of the clasper. Many other good interspecific characters exist and these will be described when my thesis is published.

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I name this species in honor of Dr. John F. Hanson for his invaluable aid in my development as a student and for his encouragement of my taxonomic interests in the Trichoptera. I would also like to thank Dr. Herbert H. Ross for the information he has provided concerning this project.

LITERATURE CITED

- Ross, H. H. 1965. The Evolutionary History of *Phylocentropus* (Trichoptera: Psychomyiidae). *J. Kan. Ent. Soc.* 38(4): 398-400.



Figs. 1-3, Male genitalia of *Phylocentropus hansonii*. Fig. 1, male genitalia, lateral aspect. Fig. 2, tenth tergite, dorsal aspect. Fig. 3, clasper, mesal aspect.